

SHORT DISCOVRSE
OF THE GOOD ENDS
of the higher providence,
*in the late attempt against
his Maiesties Person.*



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1600.

THE DISCOVERY

OF THE GOOD LANDS

IN THE NORTH WEST

AND THE GREAT WESTERN

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A SHORT DISCOVRSE OF

*the good ends of the higher providence, in
the late attempte against his
Maiesties person.*



WHEN I consider in the frame of the world and trials of men, such a mutual and reciproque consequitiō of contraries, that every evil, in some sorte of appliāce, proceedeth from good, and yeeldeth againe the occasion thereof: I marvel the lesse of our deare Kings Fortune in the late attempte against his sacred person, by the traitor of *Gowrie*: whom many benefits of honor & greatnes, beside all other kind of loving treatment, could not containe from making his name the first traitor that ever was in

his Maiesties raigne . And as such treachery hath proceeded from the excesse of his Maiesties bounty and goodnes , so shall it I trust serve him to good, both in the humble recognitiō of his high grace who wil never leave him, and in framing to himselfe out of the same a paterne & measure of true Kingly order , whereby the ground- worke of such mischief and infectiō may be ryped out, the rest kept solid, and his love encreased : to the prevention , crossing , and overthrowe of the like heereafter before they be rype, his own deere surety, & his Lāds wealth. So as , though the tast & rencōiter of so rare & vncowth accident hath bin sowre & violent, yet hath the issue bin grateful, & the remēbrance & observatiō thereof shall bee healthfull, I doubt not , to the whole Land. & surely whē I regard, how dangerously his life hath bin sought, and his death contrived by such, as no desert had procured, with what simple heart & vnattainted trust he came in their reach, with what wicked treachery, treason, and fraud

fraud hee was insnared, to what poore strait he was reduced, how farre indangered, & how rarely preserved, I ever think that God had of purpose casten loose the raines of his reason in that abandon, and brought him in such narrow limites, to make him hereafter more warily, & wisely resort to his best grounds of safety and rule: & (having well found in the lowre experience of this encounter, and in the good issue therof, that he hath moe both good and evil subiectes vnder his charge, thē he had thought of) to make him therefore have an open eie, to the due inflicting of Paines & Graces, where they be deserved. In which cogitation, I knowe not whether he hath greater cause to reioyce, or lament him of that which hath happened. For as it is his griefe, that any so oblISHED to him, should have fallen in- to so great a crime, without example, & by no shade of cause procured by him, to the casting away & spoile of themselves in seeking his ruine, and that his Realme hath bin so spotted in their attaint with

notes of disloyaltie: so hath he as faire &
 agreeable cause to reioyce, and vvith as
 great thankfulnes to acknowvledge the
 great goodnes of God, as any Prince li-
 ving, or rather as any creature. Yea and
 no greater cause hath he to reioice at his
 own escape, out of the talents of that at-
 tempt, then to have seene by al outward
 showe of inward and vnfained love, the
 great and vniversall ioy, that his loving
 subiectes of all conditions tooke at the
 same, and at the depesh and apprehensi-
 on of the chiefe auctors and complices
 thereof: saving onely a few, whose vowes
 being ingaged to an *Anarchie*, have hap-
 pelie vnayled their face and kythed the
 same. The discoverie and firme know-
 ledge whereof, and therewithall the en-
 forced remembrance of their old forms,
 hath therefore also the owne good reck-
 ning, and regardable importance in his
 best accounts. God the maker of al harts
 and thoughts, who hath placed an order
 in nature, and natures epilogue the rule
 of the earth, though at times he permit-
 teth

reth her to digresse in the issue of mon-
 sters, is witnes for mee of no vnquiet spi-
 rit, or malice to any: but for the repose &
 weale of my country (now wholly relyed,
 as al things stand, vpon his Maiesties life)
 is onely the care of my writing: whome
 danger, duety, and indignation have so
 feelingly pearced with feare & care for
 his preservation (the onely assured pillar
 and arche of the state) that the naturall
 and true impressiō therof hath exemp-
 ted my bouldnesse, and as in the dumbe-
 borne sonne of *Cræsus*, brokē the strings
 of a tyed tongue, to cry at his perill. The
 onely service which I, though otherwise
 well-willed, can doe for the time: dealing
 heerein as Marchants, who have no rea-
 die money at hand, and fall therefore to
 the consideration of other wares, and
 by interchange of equall vtilities, make
 trafficke to the best availe of their coun-
 trie.

The bodies of states, as all other com-
 pound thinges, have their owne spaces,
 limites, and tearmes: they have also their

owne diseases, and in their seasons, as o-
 ther bodies, they are dissolved, by forain
 attaint, evill measured humors, or lastly
 by age. So that hee doth but irritat na-
 ture, overthroweth himselfe, and profi-
 teth not, that seeketh to prescribe or a-
 bridge their ends: and men may wel be-
 gin their draughtes, but they may not
 end them. For after the measure of their
 formes & discipline, the periods of states
 are found to bee long: neither have they
 their Criticque times, as it faireth with
 vs, on the seventh day: the age of a man
 approacheth the not: their hoatest fever
 indureth whole ages: & after they are gi-
 vè over by the mediciner, they often bu-
 rie the party that enforced or promoted
 the cause of their death. VVell are we to
 follow good counsels, and to second the
 Providence, with good indeavour in all
 occurrentes, the times of it beeing vn-
 knowne to vs, and going often by tra-
 verse waies. Yea, & in the coniecture of
 the subsistence and diurnitie of states,
 it hath a presumptiō of their longest life
 if

if they bee not disorded within, but framed in sorte, that either they alter not at al, or (since the tuiches of heaven, and the rankenes of humors cannot be voyded) they chāge to the best, by seasonable purges of such excesses & disproportion, as in corrupt times doe growe in the humors, with a due recognitiō of their first groundes : the occasion whereof doth chiefly proceede, even from the evill it selfe. For as sickenes and troubles rightly applyed, serve vs to good, so is it in states: a foraine attaint, an inward disease hath many a time renewed the discipline, & to good purpose, sighted the compts, & intromission of a whole land. So that it is often of the good grace of God, and not of his wrath, that they occurre, howsoever the encounter bee sower at the first, and worke not alike in all.

The eternal Providence having givē many markes, even from the first conception of his Maiestie, that hee is ap-
 poynted for great thinges : and willing at last, before his approches to his destined

right, now in the good age of his sister of England (vvhome hee heartily vvisheth long to liue, and who hath ever had him in the deare account of her owne sonne) that he should be encouraged by a speciall signe of his high protection and hand with him, and therewith also haue a further triall, both of his owne, and his peoples hearts, invred him first with a dangerous (I must say it) excesse in a prince. For clemency, goodnes, and trust, hovvsoever of their nature good, may haue also their owne excesse: which in the fortune and happes of manie Potentates, haue so often redounded to their perill and overthrovve, that Princes haue greater cause to feare such persons as they haue saved, restored, or made vp, then vvhere they haue done an iniurie. And though such benignitie vvorketh ever to good in the honest, and acknowledging hearte (as his Maiestie hath had good tryall in many) yet when it meeteth with ambitious and vngrate persons, it lyeth open to such requitals, as he hath also found in
the

the traytor of *Gowry*, and his brother the
 maister, his destined hāgman of his Prin-
 cis life. But God woulde so haue it, and
 that his Maiestie also shoulde abandon
 him selfe in the armes of their treacherie,
 and measuring others by his owne since-
 ritie, shoulde neither suspect fraude and
 faise measure, neither remooue his trust
 from the place, where he had heaped vp
 so many benefites: But in the simpleness
 of his purest heart, beeing so few, should
 come in their reache, and being sole and
 vnarmed, should be brought in the place
 and preience of death: But that there-
 withal, in that lowest sincke of his dāger,
 their heart should faile them, he shoulde
 be resolute, his courage should kyth, and
 turning the back of their attempt, should
 serue to their overthrow. And all this to
 giue him the warrant of the higher pro-
 uidence, to assure his heart, to make him
 discerne the heartes of his people, and
 timely resort to his best groundes: to iu-
 deere his good safety & rule to his land,
 in the contemplation of the eternal mis-
 ries

ries that had befallen vs in his Maie-
 sties losse: to recover and medicin such as
 haue beene made by others malice to be
 colde and refractary: to deterre the trea-
 cherous (wherof I trust there bee nowe
 few restes in the lande) in the event and
 exemple of this, from the like cogitation
 and ruinous enterprize of the like at-
 tempt: to make him, in the weighty dis-
 covery, he hath of some hearts in this oc-
 current, to assure such a frame in the
 Rule, that none of his charge presume to
 his place, and if hee will raigne, make
 all rivers acknowledge their springs, and
 flovv no further then their owne banks:
 and lastly to encourage the vwise of the
 whole yle, in seeing the hand of God with
 him, with all affection and promptnes to
 promoue their merit in his behalfe, and
 therefore maturely to resent his interest.
 Thus hath the high God in his good ends
 sollicitated and eluded the Treason: and
 therewith also vnvailed the cankar and
 feastered carbuncle of such, as having no
 kindly sympathy with the princely Rule,
 and

Maie- and therefore onely repyning at him (of
 ch as whome they are otherwaies inforced to
 to be yeelde, that if the kingly Rule should be
 trea- resolved to the first groundes, and goe by
 owe election, he should haue no match) haue
 r and even prophanely , to the scandall of chaste
 tion cares, in their privy whisperings bewray-
 e at- ed the same : ascryving it as a crueltie in
 y dif- his Maiestie , that beeing in the midst of
 s oc- such necessitie, hee chused to defend the
 the breath, which God hath given him to be
 e to better spent, then spilde in the bloudy at-
 make tempt of a traytors hand, and to conserue
 and himselfe and his charge, rather then lea-
 nks: ving the same to all abandon, to yeeld his
 the gorge to the knyfe, and to be murdered
 with by his causelesse enemy: while nature hath
 s to given it to every creature , to defende it
 and selfe. Against whose malice, if we are not
 est. to vse the priuiledge of his state and per-
 nds son, his formes , his rule , or the publike
 and interest, they must giue vs leaue (if there
 nd resteth no other) to leaue him that at
 no least , which nature hath yeelded to the
 le, meanest wretch. For if there be any case
 nd (as

(as there is manye in the warrant of Nature, the law of Nations, Civil, Canon, and our owne Municipall) where a man may iustly bee slaine (for it is not absolutely a guilt to slay, but vniustly to slaie) it is surely not only lawfull and iust, but hath also a meere necessitie in it, vvhether force is repelled: and what a force? even forcing the breath and life, and vnder trust, cōtrived with a treachery. Yea Nature, Necessity, Reason, and Law, haue e-
 vē enforced, that if our life fall in the ambush of our Enemies, we doe all our best for the voyding thereof. For otherwaies why beare we a sword, why haue we our trynes, if there bee no case where they should bee vsed? But where am I come? Our excellent Princis vnattainted heart vvas of such purenesse in the behalfe of the traytour, the newbe Angell of *Italie*, (whose vncertaine manner of port, over popular shewes, vwith certaine his motions to his Maiesties selfe, might haue vwell ynough shewen the armes of his heart) that leaving the small traine which

he

he had at the chase, accompanied onely
 with his cousins, the Duke & the Earle
 of Marre (whome God would have to be
 witnesses of that which should happen)
 having no other then his hunting-horne,
 he came in their towne, in their house,
 & the verie snare prepared for his death:
 where they, beeing ayded with his single
 heart, and repose in themselves, vnder
 deceaveable shewes, found best to invite
 him; and violating, vnder such trust, the
 naturall and publike faith, attempted the
 same: hee never having done them anie
 outrage, but contrarily, with all good fa-
 vours, honors, and dignities, even cour-
 ted them, in a sort, and their whole house.
 O most wicked treacherie, to thirst the
 droppes of the innocent bloode of their
 King, who hath so farre restored, prefer-
 red and honored them! For to lay to his
 charge the death of their father, & there-
 vpon to have houred vp such malice in
 heart, ever boyling in it selfe as the moūt
Chymera, till it bursted out, they in that
 faile to the Maiesty of our lands rule, and
lawes

lawes of the same. VWherefra', as from a
 fountaine, as iustice was derived to the
 tryall of him in the Princis minority, and
 at a kittle & over-busie time, so haue his
 children receaued from his Maiestie, as a
 spring of grace, in the imitation of God,
 the gracious clemencie, wherof also ma-
 ny others haue tasted in their severall
 times, who haue since given, and I trust
 shall euer continue to giue more honou-
 rable account of their gratefull harts. Al-
 waies where his Maiestie, in the presence
 and sight of his dearest cousins, had not
 the assurance of his owne oblished crea-
 tures, euen in their own house, where o-
 pen and declared enemies, comming vn-
 der trust, are wont to be safe, the gracious
 kindnes of the high God (the hater of
 treacheries, and who hath ever attended
 his safety since his first breath) would not
 permit, that vnder such trust hee shoulde
 bee deuoured: but interponing his owne
 hand, warded for him, empeshed their
 designe, & gaue them their due. Neither
 doubt I, but such treacherous villanies
 are

are in such detestation with all good men as appertaines, both Princes & Subiects, for the mutuall and reciprocque regards of the example that arise thereof. Evil spirits haue their owne influences, and wast braines haue their own capacities: but falsly, maliciously, & traiterously to surmise any other matter, of other nature in the giving out of that occurret, it hath a very squadron of repugnancies. For as never Prince had greater cause to vse the cawter & hote remedies, then hee in his time: so none hath given a greater prooffe of temperate behaviour and moderate rule, ever since he tooke the charge. Hee is neither living nor deade, that hath founde, perceived, or tasted any violent treatmēt, in any his discharges & formes: which would God they had beene a little more inclyned to severitie. Many a time hath he forgiven his bleeding griefes and iust vengances, to the publike quiet and repose of his Land: & hath ever so roundly, and modestly marched in the affaires of the state, and behalfe of the subiectes,

B

that

that his conscience, I am sure, wil never
finde cause in his heart of any remorse,
for any violence, iniurie, or tort offered
to any: and as for these parties, hee hath
but even surfeited them, and over-much
skinned their vlcered mindes, vvith all
princely favour, & true shoves of trust.
VVhome if hee had bin of minde to cut
of, had he not the meanes to doe it by o-
thers, vvith competent force, at other
time, in other place, and without his ha-
zard both of his life and fame? VVhome
he durst not tutch at his owne choyce of
furniture, place, pretence, and time,
would hee to his perill and stainc of his
name, have forcible sought & violated,
even at the very time, whē he was cour-
ting the assistance, and heartes of his sub-
iectes, for their good furtherance to his
great affaire? while it is hard, even in the
best course, to brook the good thoughts
of a people, which thē, if ever, he were to
keepe whole. Would he being wise, & v-
ted to humors (if there had bin no other
danger, difficultie, or observance in it)
have

have sought by such acte, to purchase their benevolence? or would he I pray you forget his owne Theame? & at the same time, whē it cōcerned him in the highest degree, by al cōformable action, to give himselfe to the gaining, and making sure of the affections & hearts of the English (wherevnto he hath not also wanted the diverse advises of his sister the Queene) would he so vntimously, and against his owne nature & formes, have cutted the throate of his owne fame, & in such propinquitie of his hopes, against al circumspection and policy, have given himselfe such a staine & soile, by such a contrariety? while men that aspire, are wont to be solícite, wary, & most carefully given to eschew al act, that may be either openly or obscurely blamed. It is hard I grant in many things, to rebute or allow, affirme or deny; & often such vnperceaved difference may be found in the person, place, time, or other circumstance, as may probably stay the good evidence, and true definition thereof. But heere it faireth o-

therwaies: the circumſtāces, the thing it ſelfe, our common ſenſe, our reaſon and all, and therewith alſo (for God would ſo haue it) the preſence of theſe Noble men (whom for their alliance and amities, he woulde not haue employed againſt that Houſe, nether would they willingly haue found theſelves at the match) do make it more thē manifeſt, that there was never a greater cauſe of a iuſt deſe, & depeſh of the partie: who in his owne houſe, againſt the lawes and truſt of hoſpitalitie, moſt treacherouſly ſought to haue murdered him, in whole life ſtandeth the weale of the whole ſtate: and that at ſuch time and ſeaſon of the common-wealth, as if we had bin ſo wretched to loſe him, ſuch danger had come vpon vs through his bleeding ſide, as is eaſie to finde, in the obſervation of our many former, and late diſtreſſes in the like caſe: which notwithstanding were but models of the extreameſt miſeries that ſhould haue overtaken vs, if the diſſoialty of thoſe had reſt vs our King. But what could haue mooved

mooved the Earle? The like may be asked of all such traitors, as in all other countries & times, by hopes, or feares, ambition, or malice, or the Devils selfe, have beene wickedly powssed to attempt the like. Yea the humour of these treasons is so pregnant and ranke of it selfe, that as weedes grow without any seede, so without any caule or matter given, without any certaine scope or end (as it fareth in other infinite things) they enter the field, and offer the overthrow vwhere they are most oblished: as in the worlds experience it is euident. VVhy fayled they then to atcheeve the attempt, he being so fewe, and therewith vnarmed and sole in their hands? VVhy? why houldesth not every enterprise? Is the passenger ever overthrowen by the thiefe? or doth he not sometime pay him again the interest of his fellony? There is no certainty in humane chances, especially in the hazard of armes: vwhere a smallest point neglected or changed frō the first frame of the plott, may marre the whole

matter & overturne the victory: in sorte,
 that it hath often fallen, that after a party
 hath sounde the triumph, & fallen to the
 spoile, hee hath bin overthrowne. Yea &
 in these essaies, that wee heere speake of
 (so little commerce have such designs
 with Gods assistance, or their owne wit)
 their heart may faile thē, their resolution
 may waver, the party may dash them, or
 his humanity meale them: a dread, a sus-
 pect, a worde, or a looke may alter the
 case: & finally the protectiō of God may
 intercede, withstand or cōfound them.
 The Earle was over-wise, the Maister o-
 ver-foolish, the other over-timide: his
 Maiesties presence, his resolute heart, his
 matching the one, his threatning the o-
 ther, his gaining of time, and calling for
 aide, have their owne regards. But that
 he lived, & venged himselfe like a good
 knight, it was of the protectiō, 'mercy, &
 influence of him, by whose good order
 kings doe rule, and by whose blaste tray-
 tors to them are commonly wasted: who
 in his high counsel, having ordained this
 Prince

Prince for great things, will never leave him, and in his gracious dealing with this Land (& as I trust with the whole yle) in the regarde also of his purest innocency, suffered not their most haynous treasons to approach his breath. VVhom notwithstanding, if the extremity of his helpelesse neede, had not bin greater then his new and even but then enforced malice to them, they should not yet perhaps have had their due. Yea even then when they persued his gorge, hee could in his heart have saved them, if they had retired, or if he had had any choise therein, with any possible safety of his owne life: VVhich hee craveth not for other respect, to brooke any longer, then to cherish vs: neither pretendeth he any more agreeable fruite of it, then to have the meanes to recompence so many good subiectes, their so great ioy for his safety.

VVherefore seeing the necessitie of Gods ordinance hath bin such, and such his disposition to our Lands best, that he hath suffered this digression of nature, to

the further horreur, and detestation in al
of the like issue, and gathering vp of the
whole Land to their best resortes; I no-
thing doubt, but as they kythed a most
harty ioy for his narrow escape frō these
shoves of death, in the which he had fal-
len, but that the hand of the highest was
armed for him; so for a further prooffe &
perfit argument of their zealous hearts,
as also the more to binde his Maiestie by
good desert, to a greater care for their
good, by all equall and vnpartiall rule,
in the discharge of iustice, and agreeable
prohibition of iniuries even to the mea-
nest; all they that meane not to follow a
false band, or that any thing vvish the
publike or private assurance of all, shall
ioyne together, by a naturall and vertu-
ous consent, in the honorable lincke of
a deare attention, and care of his vp-
houlde, with the wiping away so farre as
in them lyeth, of the staine of the Land,
from all example & memory: & having
ever in the eyes of their carefull heartes,
what a iewell hee is, and vvhat Eclipse
should

should befall the Realme, if he were not,
 shal assist by all their industries, to search
 out the bottome of the late attaint: and
 as myners follow the signes every way
 as they finde in the ground, till they bee
 brought to the bodie and trunke of the
 mettall, shall follow all appearances of
 suspitions and likelihoods, till the matter
 be cleared: to the end that convenient
 cure may be applyed, or for the incurable
 such order taken, that they bee restrained,
 and the head and heart of our politicque
 bodie preserved: & shall bend all their
 forces, policy and meanes, to his surest
 safety for the time to come: that they
 who have wil, may have no meanes to
 endāger his person, whose being hath
 so matchles an interest in the happy
 being of the whole Realme: and finally
 shal let nothing passe their hearty cares
 and readines, by laying aside all private
 hate, and ioyning in hand by industrie,
 counsell and moyen, to the necessary
 furtherance of his great affaire. And so
 God who seeth their harts, shal ioine with his

power and working to their good endes,
 & by a iust impression of their merite. in
 the hearte of his Maiestie, shall make vp
 so sounde a coniunction and sympathie,
 that they shall enioy in surety and wealth
 the frutes of their so loyall and lo-
 ving harts: and he being fenced from all
 euill spirits, shall be served to his honour,
 with the strongest sinewes of his peoples
 interests.

But whereas his Maiesty liveth in cor-
 rupt times, and God hath not visited him
 for nought, these be our hopes, that as he
 hath yeelded his recognition to him for
 the same; hee shall haue also in minde
 the end & effect therof. And where Reli-
 gion & the Cōmon-wealth, are the ordi-
 nary maskes of ambition and disloyaltie
 (for who was so holy a man as the Earle)
 shall seasonably therefore retire the Iu-
 stice and worship to their owne marke,
 by a due inflicting of Graces and Paines,
 & bounding all rivers, as I said before, to
 their owne bankes: that danger and loue
 may alter our habites, and none of his
 charge,

charge, by popular sway or other pre-
 tence, presume to his seate: either after
 their private censure make a doome of
 his Rule. Whereby as the politicke body
 shall haue the owne purges, and bee re-
 newed, to the assurance of good men: so
 shal his Maiestie overshoot the treache-
 rous in their owne bow. For otherwaies,
 no sweetest Rule or innocente formes
 can warrant Princes from their wicked
 draughts: as his Maiestie hath founde to
 his perill, in the experience of the late
 encounter. Which as it was rare, and by
 no coulour of cause procured of him, so
 is it meete, the matter beeing weightie
 and of great example, that hee take all
 timely ordour, for the further inquisiti-
 on and examination thereof; least as the
 second fevers assaying a party, who bee-
 ing once recover'd, neglected his health,
 are wont to annoye him more, then the
 first: so if over small regard shall be had of
 that, which concerneth the life of a king,
 or if through over-long discourse, the
 rest of the humour haue time to collect it
 selfe,

selfe, bold spirites arise, and the humour
 growe againe to an head: and harde is
 the scuse that should then serue. So that
 we trust, no depending humors of parti-
 all respectes shall banish this care from
 him: eyther by their repyning willes, or
 want of courage, or generall or ambigu-
 ous counsels, or other malignity, traverse
 or hinder his resolution therein: For when
 a Prince neglecteth himself, who wil stick
 to him? or who will make the enemies
 foreseene? And great is the danger when
 greatest burdens are laide on weake-
 st times: and when presumption or tymor-
 ous policie (which is ever worste in best
 cases) is rather given to betray the sure-
 ty, by attending of miracles, then by sea-
 sonable and lavvefull endeavour to ram-
 peir the same. And I trust his Maiestie
 will beare with this boldnesse, because of
 the common interest. For the liues of
 Kings are the liues of their countries, and
 they are to thinke, that in being prodi-
 gall of their owne safeties, by excessse of
 goodnesse, neglect, or securitie, they
 are

are liberall of that vvhich is not their owne. Neither can any neutrall advice acquite the ovvner of a badde zeale: For though all the sureties that maye bee had of enemies by faith, friendes, promise, or other vvaies, haue their owne consideration: yet in regarde of the e-vill complexions of men, and change of times, there is no better expedient in that behalfe, then to provide that they haue not the meanes to annoy. And where, of the many occurrents and alterations that haue hapned vvithin our memorie, there is conceived a common policie, to ioine vwith stronge and safe sides, and to repine from the fearefull: it were good therefore (since his Maiessty hath neither want of courage, neither cause of feare) that his excesse of clemēcy be not mistaken; and that an assured safety kyth on his side for the serving of him, with semblable assurance of danger to his enimies: least otherwaies the good subiect might be disabled, or left to his perill, or at the least discouraged to ad-
ven-

venture againe: as the freedome also of
 consultatiō for his Maiesties best, should
 be sorely empeshed by the like meanes.
 And as in this course of a iust severity,
 in the behalfe of such as shal be found at-
 taint, I trust in the mercie of God, that
 al boadings of dāgers to him, proceeding
 from such excesse of his goodnesse, shall
 quickly evanish: so are wemost sure that
 never shall any daunger approach him,
 proceeding from any his excesse in evill.
 He knoweth not cruelty, iniustice, waste,
 or oppressiō: hee rather preventeth
 then punisheth faults: hee preferreth the
 worthy, and maketh most of them that
 tel him the truth. And as he hath the vni-
 versall liking and loue of his people: so
 his loue to them all, & reciprocque cares
 that they loue one another, haue ever
 beene so pregnant with him, that hee
 hath brought the country in such a quiet
 within it ielfe (the indisposition there-
 of considered) even to the admiration of
 forrayners, that in no mans memorye
 livinge at this daye, hath it beene in
 the

the like. So that hee may well encounter with vnthankfulnesse (for the which therefore hee and good subiectes haue to provide) but never with any iust cause of such disloyaltie. And as therefore the late attempt hath had a meere fatalitie in it, with a true badge of Gods protection, & care of his being: so while he shall holde this steady course, and let no thing bee done that may imbolden the wicked, decrease his loue, or endaunger his surety, making every man know what shall bee his portion after his merit, there is no doubt, but since the high God leaveth never his worke imperfite, & hath so miraculously cōducted this Princes affaires and preserved him even from his cradle, hee will inteerely accomplish his will in him, and giue a foule fall to al the plots & treachery of his enemies.

FINIS.